

CHINA MAIL

SUNDAY
WAR
BULLETIN

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1939 Price: 10 Cts.

NO ACTION LIKELY ON HITLER'S ARMISTICE HINT

NOTHING MORE HAS BEEN HEARD OF THE HINT BY BERLIN TO WASHINGTON THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S INTERVENTION IN FAVOUR OF AN ARMISTICE IN EUROPE WOULD BE GIVEN HITLER'S APPROVAL, AND INDICATIONS ARE THAT THE HINT WILL BE IGNORED.

Questioned by journalists at Hyde Park yesterday, the President's secretary declared that President Roosevelt had no comment to make in the matter.

Official attitude in Washington remains much the same, that Hitler's opportunity of displaying his desire for peace was provided by the two peace appeals of the President, which he treated contemptuously.

In Europe, further reflection has not changed the outlook.

A Reuter message from Paris states that it is the considered opinion in France, 36 hours after Hitler's blustering "peace offer," that the speech has not changed the situation in the slightest.

The views expressed in the Paris evening newspapers are represented by "L'Intransigent," which carries a full-page heading declaring that the speech in no way modifies the Franco-British determination, and in a leading article says:

"London and Paris will examine the Fuehrer's proposals, but it is certain that none of them can be considered acceptable unless Europe is freed from aggression and there is reparation for past misdeeds."

WANTS THE VICTORY OF FORCE

London, To-day.
The German "Freedom Station" which has been silent for several nights, started again last night with a comment upon Hitler's speech to the Reichstag.

The announcer said:
"Hitler knows that we shall achieve peace eventually by fighting not against British or French soldiers, but against him and his criminal government."

"Hitler felt compelled to speak for peace, because he knows that the Germans cannot and will not endure a prolonged war."
"What Hitler wants is not peace, but the victory of force." — Reuter.

FRANCO SPAIN TAKES ROME CUE

Madrid, To-day.
Hitler's speech is generally regarded in the Franco newspapers as "sincere" and "conciliatory" in tone, and providing a base for a peace settlement.

It is held to merit serious study by the democracies. — Reuter.

NOTHING TO SAY

New York, To-day.
Mr. Stephen Early, President Roosevelt's secretary, stated at Hyde Park yesterday that the President had nothing to say regarding the peace rumours. — Reuter.

All are fit and well and the Commandant reports that the discipline is excellent. — British Wireless.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR U-BOAT OFFICERS

London, To-day.
German U-boat officers now in captivity in England are interned in a large country house in the beautiful Westmorland Valley which, before it was converted into what is locally known as the "U-boat Hotel," did service as a Hikers' hostel.

The prisoners, who are well in the oak-panelled Hall, have the advantage of a large library to which, following the recent visit of the Bishop of the Diocese in which they are interned, a supply of German books is being added.

Arrangements made for their indoor entertainment and outdoor recreation, including football, are being extended.



Mummy and the children bid daddy a fond farewell as he leaves for the front. (Copyright. By Air Mail).

HITLER ATTACHES HIGH VALUE

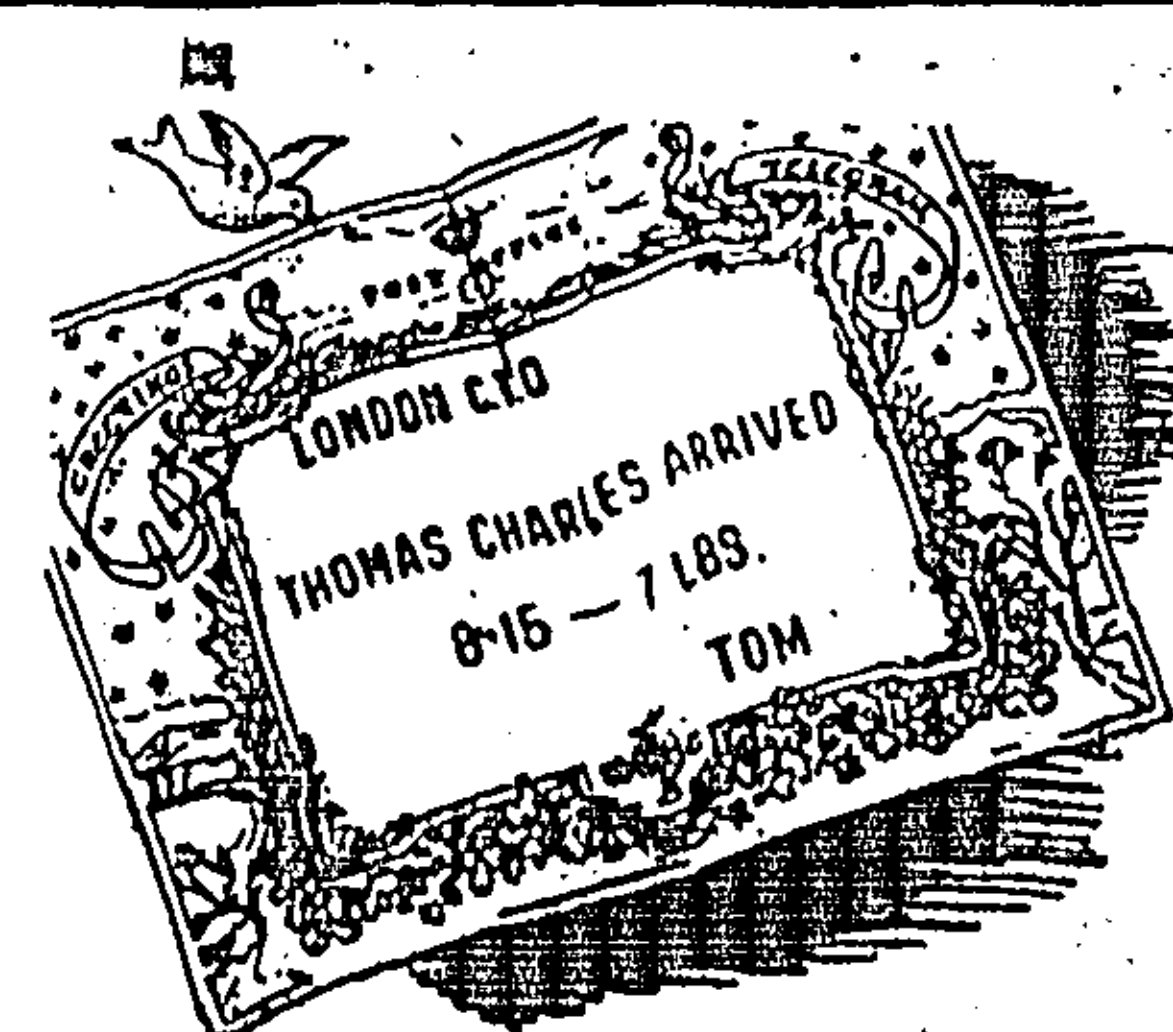
LONDON, TO-DAY.
AN INTERESTING SIDELIGHT ON HITLER'S SPEECH IS GIVEN BY THE BERLIN CORRESPONDENT OF A SWEDISH NEWSPAPER.

The correspondent says that to prevent leakages, the translators who turned the speech into 38 languages were kept under lock and key under close guard until the speech was read. — Reuter.

ARTILLERY ACTION ON SAAR FRONT

Paris, To-day.
Last night's French war communique said there had been a series of artillery actions between the Moselle and the Saar.

Patrols of both sides were active south of Saarbruecken. — Reuter.



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9APB16

SABOTAGE RUMOURS

ALL LEAVE STOPPED ON BOARD THE AMERICAN BATTLESHIP "ARIZONA"

Los Angeles, To-day.
ALL LEAVE HAS BEEN STOPPED on board the United States battleship "Arizona." An unconfirmed report says there has been a case of sabotage on board the battleship. While the Navy Department in Washington does not confirm this report, it is unofficially stated that the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been asked to open an enquiry into the matter.—Reuter.

SUBMARINE OFF COAST OF FLORIDA

New York, To-day.
One of President Roosevelt's staff said at the President's Hyde Park home yesterday that a foreign submarine had been sighted 15 miles off Miami, the Florida coast resort. He did not disclose the submarine's nationality, however.—Reuter.

SIR H. KENNARD RESUMING DUTY

London, Yesterday.
Sir Howard Kennard, British Ambassador to Poland, is going to France in a week's time to resume his duties as the British representative to the Polish Government.—Reuter.

A report in the "Los Angeles Examiner" declares that there have been persistent rumours afloat alleging an act of sabotage in connection with the U.S.S. Arizona, which is one of the most modern of America's battleships.

The rumours deal with reports of damage to the ship's machinery and to her water tanks. The Navy Department in Washington has repeated that it has no official comment to make.

G-MEN ON JOB

According to a San Francisco message, Mr. Edgar Hoover, the head of the Federal Bureau of Investigations, has started his men looking into the rumours and it is added that he personally is going to Los Angeles shortly to pursue the investigation.—Reuter.

BRITISH TRADE IN YUGO-SLAVIA

Belgrade, To-day.
A British trade mission is expected to arrive in Yugo-Slavia shortly.—Reuter.

NAZI ECONOMIC MISSION IN RUSSIA

London, To-day.
The German radio announces that the Nazi economic delegation to Moscow is led by Herr Ritter, chief of the economic department of the Berlin Foreign Ministry.—Reuter.



Harrow School, which is in neutral zone, re-opened on Sept. 26 and the usual programme of the term is being carried out. Although school is in neutral zone adequate safety measures have been carried out in case of air raids—but it was noticeable to-day that boys did not carry their gas masks. Photo shows one of the Harrow boys walking with a school O.T.C. officer who carried his mask. (Copyright. By Air Mail).

BRAIN SURGEON'S DEATH

London, To-day.
The death is reported from New-haven, Connecticut, of the world-famous brain surgeon, Harvey Williams Cushing.

He was 70 years of age. He was active right up to his death, being Professor of Neurology at Yale University, and Professor of Surgery (Emeritus) at Harvard. He was at the John Hopkins Hospital from 1902 until 1921 and Director of the U.S. Base Hospital, attached to the British Expeditionary Force in France from 1917 to 1919.—Reuter.

BRITISH MISSION TO VISIT U.S.

Ottawa, To-day.
The special British War Purchasing Commission, which has been in Canada for the past month, plans to leave for New York as soon as the debate on the Neutrality Act ends, according to the Dow Jones Agency. The Mission has outlined to Canadian manufacturers what is needed from Canada and arrangements have been completed for a War Supply Board to be set up.—Reuter.

FIRST CANADIAN OVERSEAS FORCE

Montreal, To-day.
The first troops of the Canadian Expeditionary Force will sail for Britain some time before the end of April.—Reuter.

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tells!

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the Year of Trafalgar

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FINLAND'S PARTIAL MOBILISATION

Stockholm, To-day.
It is reported here that Finland has called a number of army reservists to the colours. The measure is reported to be precautionary and is intended to safeguard Finland's neutrality.—Reuter.

SHEK-KI FALLS

Macao, To-day.

After three hours of bitter fighting in the suburbs of Shek-ki, the Japanese completed occupation of the Chungshan District capital at ten o'clock last night.

A Japanese contingent, driving towards Shek-ki from the South-East, cut communications between Shek-ki and Macao at about four o'clock yesterday afternoon and by seven p.m., the Japanese who attacked Shek-ki from three directions were hotly engaged in the outskirts.

The Japanese advance was covered by the biggest concentration of aircraft ever put in in the Chungshan District, and the Chinese defenders were severely bombed throughout the day and early evening.

In spite of the enveloping attack developed by the Japanese, the Chinese defenders fought a magnificent rear-guard action against the troops advancing from the north-east, enabling the main body of the Chinese defenders to withdraw intact towards the north-west.—Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF DOOM

Macao, To-day.

The suburbs of Shek-ki are burning as a result of the heavy bombing yesterday by Japanese planes.

It is reported that many civilians were caught in the Japanese advance last night while they were leaving the city, and were machine-gunned.

The Portuguese authorities have increased patrols along the border to cope with refugees and possible Chinese army remnants.—Our Own Correspondent.

RECALL OF GERMANS IN LATVIA

Riga, To-day.

The German Minister to Latvia called at the Foreign Ministry yesterday and asked for official consent to the repatriation of Germans residing in Latvia.—Reuter.

Riga, To-day.

An official announcement states: "Following the declaration of the Reich Chancellor concerning the transfer of minority group, the German Minister in Riga called on the Foreign Minister with a view to obtaining the consent and approval of the Latvian Government for the repatriation of Germans living in Latvia. "The Latvian Government has no intention of opposing this action." —Reuter.

CARRYING ON

London, To-day.

In connection with the Admiralty announcement, through the Ministry of Information, that "two British minesweepers were attacked by enemy flying boats in the North Sea yesterday, it is reported in well informed quarters that the two minesweepers are still at sea and carrying out their duties.—Reuter.

CHUNGKING CELEBRATES BRILLIANT CHINESE VICTORY IN NORTH HUNAN

Shanghai, To-day.

THERE IS GENERAL rejoicing throughout Free China over the Chinese victories in the Changsha battle.

Fireworks were let off all day in the streets of Chungking and a torchlight parade was held last night.

Extra editions were published of all the Chungking newspapers, claiming that the Chinese forces had advanced twenty miles in the past 24 hours.

The papers were distributed from motor-cars, lorries and buses.

JAPANESE DRAW A VEIL

In the meantime, apparently in an attempt to divert attention from the disastrous failure of the campaign initiated on the North Hunan front, the Japanese Army issued a statement today making no reference to the Changsha battle, but claiming that the Japanese Army had wiped out eight Chinese divisions after encircling the Chinese army in the Siushui Mountain valley in Kiangsu Province. Seven thousand Chinese dead were abandoned on the battlefield, the Japanese claim adds.—Reuter.

COLONIAL STUDIES

London, Yesterday.

Administrative and labour officials from the Colonies who are taking a special course in England, have during the past week attended a number of lectures and discussions.

Among the lecturers last week was Mr. Harold Butler, Principal of Nottingham College, the Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State and labour experts.

Lectures will be given during the coming week by officials of the Home and Colonial Services.—Reuter.

LATEST NAZI CANARD

London, Yesterday.

A Colonial Office statement describes as preposterous the allegations made in Nazi broadcasts in Arabia that Britain is contemplating recruiting Jews in Palestine for an army to fight against the Arabs.

The Colonial Office says that if the British Government found it necessary to raise forces in Palestine against external aggression, these forces would represent both Arabs and Jews.—Reuter.

"ALGERIA" RELEASED

Stockholm, To-day.

The Swedish steamer "Algeria" which was captured by the Germans on September 30 and taken to Kiel, has been released.

The "Algeria" was bound for Genoa with a cargo of pig-iron and wood pulp.—Reuter.

MOSLEMS AND THE WAR

New Delhi, Yesterday.

The president of the All-India Muslim League has summoned the working committee to meet him next Sunday.

It is believed that the object of the meeting will be to review the discussions now proceeding between Indian leaders and the Viceroy.—Reuter.

LORD MAYOR'S FUND

London, To-day.

In four weeks, the Lord Mayor's Red Cross and St. John Fund for Sick and Wounded has reached £250,000, to which is now added Lord Nuffield's promised gift of £100,000.—British Wireless.

OSLO POWER MEETING

Stockholm, To-day.

A Stockholm newspaper reports that shipping experts of the Oslo Powers are meeting shortly. The Swedish representatives have already been appointed.—Reuter.

ESTHONIA'S NEW TRADE PACT

Berlin, To-day.

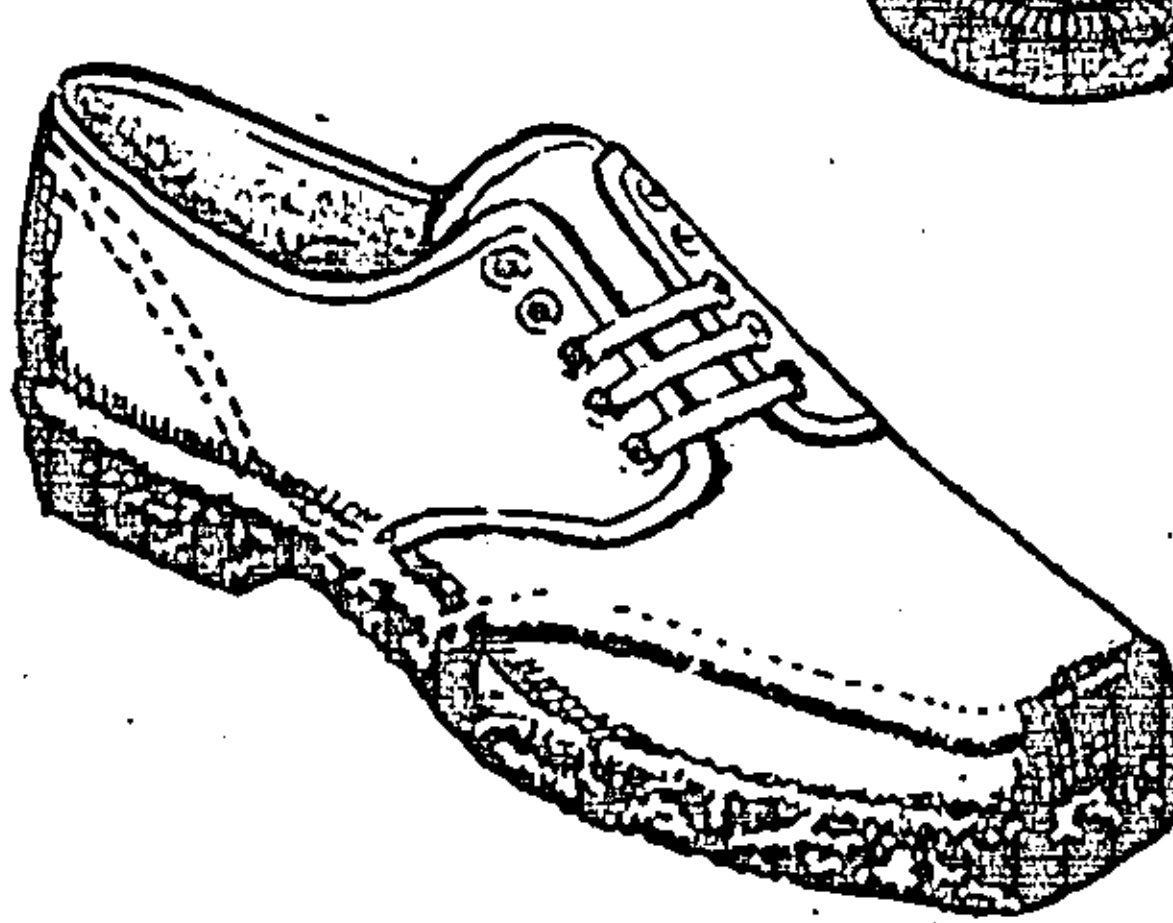
It is announced here that the President of Esthonia has consented to the conclusion of a new trade agreement with Germany.—Reuter.



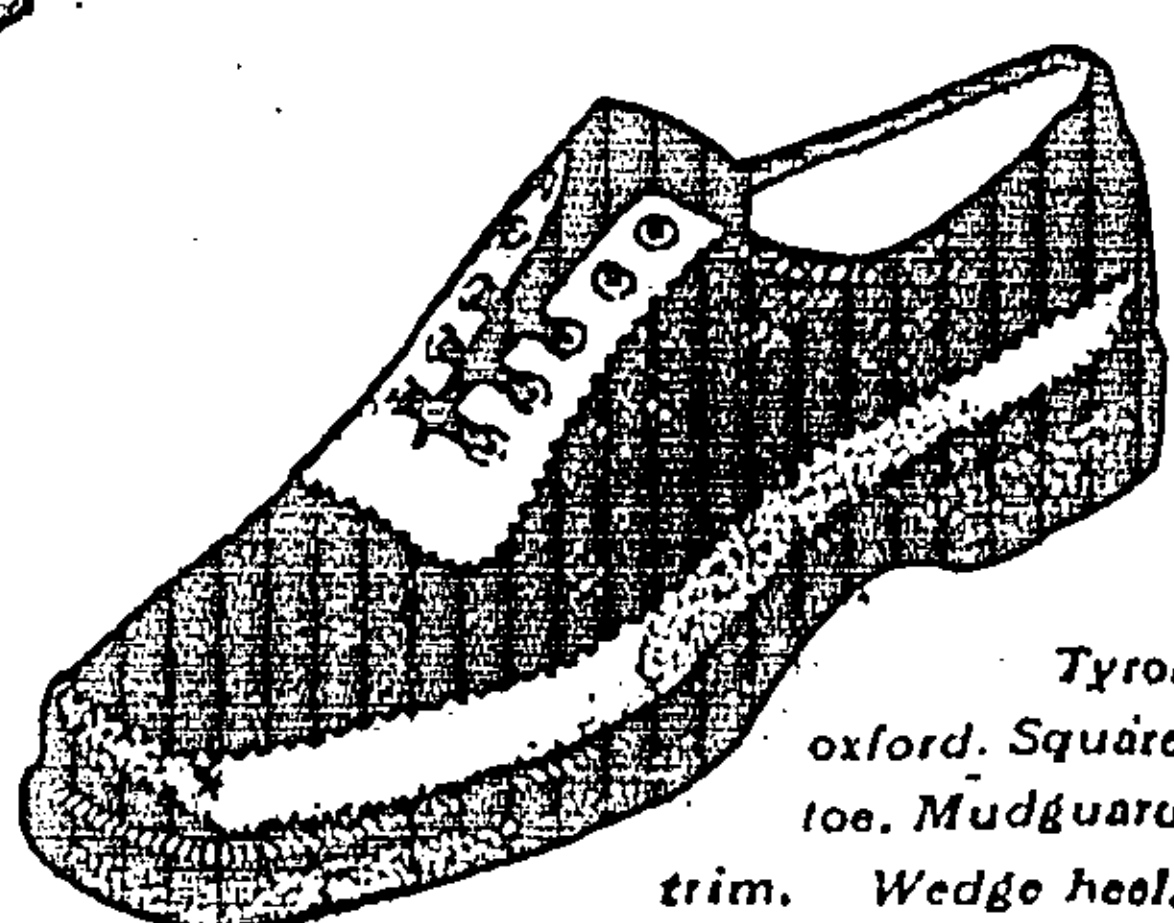
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United States Rubber Company

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COMFORT



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A Great Love

*She found an officer in enemy territory
peril of her own
years later in the
now they "live"*



**The Soldier's
Bride**

It is just over twenty years since I walked into a farmhouse on the outskirts of a village a few kilometres to the north-west of St. Quentin.

I was seventeen and a subaltern in the Royal Field Artillery.

Although I was unaware of it, I was walking into moments of deadliest peril, from which only the blindest of luck managed to save me alive, and also into the start of another affair which, guided by sheer chance and coincidence, has survived down to this present day.

I spent sixteen days hiding with a farmer's daughter in the roof of the farmhouse, over the heads of a houseful of German staff officers, without a hope of escaping alive. For part of the time I was delirious and liable to shout or moan at any moment. That long-legged schoolgirl saved my life.

This was in February 1917. My brigade of artillery was attached on loan to the 31st Division, and we were working with the French at the extreme south of the British line.

Heavy casualties had put me in charge of the remnants of a battery, and when I lost my battery to the enemy we had been for days out of touch with any one, for the Germans had suddenly gone back—I was told later—twenty-five kilometres.

Four Days Without Food

For four days my men, my mules, and I had had next to nothing to eat, for from day to day we had been expecting to come up with troops—and rations. But the devastated country ahead proved empty for kilometre after kilometre.

You will remember that that winter was very severe. We had a hard time finding shelter in those terrible freezing nights, and my position was not enviable.

My major had sent me forward after a consultation with the colonel of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, who were with us in the line when the Germans disappeared, to support the infantry when and where necessary.

We lost sight of the K.O.S.B. the second day.

Up to then I had kept contact with occasional British troops, but even this had not been helpful.

Night I Lost My Guns

Our proper division was the 35th, the "Bantam Division," and this had cracked up just before I reached France. Attached to the 31st, we were no one's responsibility, filling gaps where required, and being moved about all over the line.

The night I lost my guns we came to a deserted village (Rosieres, I found out afterwards) which offered us all the shelter we needed. It was not badly knocked about, only neatly and systematically "dealt with"—that is, the cross roads had been mined, the water sources polluted, etc.

After seeing that the mules were comfortable I made up my own sleeping quarters with the help of my servant, Hemming—I never saw him, or any of the others, again—in a farmhouse that stood back from the single village street some quarter-mile back into the pasture.

Hemming, the sergeant, and one or two others of the forty men slept in a barn at the farmhouse. I was the youngest man by a good stretch of those under my command. My servant and I found a feather bed, with linen and blankets, in one of the rooms upstairs, and I soon tumbled into it and was fast asleep.

My orders were for me to be called twice during the night when the sentries changed guard, so that I could go out and see that all was in order.

I had not the remotest idea whom to expect round any corner—Germans, French, British. For all I knew we might be behind the German lines, or even a long way behind our own lines. The confusion of that advance must have been a mark in modern military history.

Shock For The Enemy

Actually my guns and my men were captured by German artillery—and they were a brigade of heavies,

too. We were nearly ten kilometres in advance of the British troops that night and the Germans must have had a severe shock to find us.

You must not blame my little battery, though. We had done exactly as ordered and we were cited for the affair and handed out five medals for distribution. But that was a long time afterwards.

I received a bad scalp wound in the fighting that took place that night, but I shall never be able to tell my grandchildren how I won my medals because I remember nothing at all of the actual engagement.

I clearly remember pushing my feet into my gum boots as I rolled out of the bed, cursing at having to drag myself from sleep. At that time all I could think about was food and sleep. I recall my anger at the noise that seemed to have broken out.

This was the firing between the Germans and my men down the road, when I had given the order for strict silence. I must have been still half asleep.

My Attic Companion

The next thing I remember is that I lay in an attic close under the roof, and that a young girl was trying to make me stop talking and groaning. This fifteen-year-old girl was Berthe, and she told me what had happened. I found that four days had passed.

My father was a Frenchman and I was born in Paris. French was the native tongue of both of us. Berthe had been away on a visit to her cousin, and on returning to her father's farm, which she had left a week ago, found it deserted.

Hidden in the roof, she had watched Hemming and me arrive, and she had watched me get into her mother's bed. A week ago this farm was fifteen kilometres behind the lines in country occupied by the enemy. Now she did not know what was happening. She lay low.

When the noise of shooting broke out, Berthe told me, I ran out of the farm with my automatic pistol and she heard me loosing it off in the farmyard. She says I was yelling orders when some Germans jumped out

AFTER reading the *Alive-To-Tell-The-Tale*, a well-known journalist wrote this story from his own life.

It is the story of an adventure as tense and any. But it is also more than that. A love story, perhaps the most moving of stories of the war.

from a shed and one of them clubbed me down with the butt of his rifle. The impetus of my rush carried me over the ice to tip into a kind of pit French farmers dig next to their manure heaps to drain them.

Berthe knew then that we must be enemies of her enemies, but she dare not venture out. The German batteries moved on before it grew light, but details turned up in the afternoon to collect and bury the dead. The girl told me three British were left on the cobbles of the yard. They must have been the sergeant and Hemming, and one of the drivers.

That evening the village seemed to be deserted. Moans from the pit told her that the man down there was alive. She got me out with a rope and tackle, and although I remember nothing of it I walked up the stairs and got into the roof. After that I went right out for three days.

Some German staff unit came to occupy the farm. Three staff officers slept in the bedroom under where this girl was nursing me back to consciousness. She must have had a terribly anxious time.

When I regained consciousness that morning I found the farm thickly populated with troops. Telephone wires were hung all over the place and orderlies came and went.

I realised we were some distance behind the German lines, and knew that if we were found hiding in staff headquarters nothing would save us from the firing squad.

Berthe managed to impress on me that I must make no noise before I became unconscious again. We had plenty of blankets, and practically lived in nests of straw, but to this day I do not know how she managed for food and water.

Surprised By An Orderly

In those first days, she told me, they searched the house several times, and twice a head was poked up into the narrow space between the sloping boards and the roof to peer about into the piled straw.

I was unconscious at the time, and fortunately not moaning. When I was sufficiently recovered to move my head and my limbs the girl used to take me down into the bedrooms to tend my scalp wound.

She chose the afternoon, when staff headquarters were busy downstairs, but one day an officer's

servant surprised him only as just time to do. A bandage and lay on the floor ped over them on board to get a. Our hearts stopped turned, for his. But apparently was humming as room.

Later, when from German quiet early hour alarm broke out the scullery.

My head was and I did not c would be shot a on a box of cond ed to be discov

Passed A G On The

Not a soul ca although it soun were tramping

The alarm pas went back to the out on my way incident happene to discount the stories.

On the sta with a handff

Story

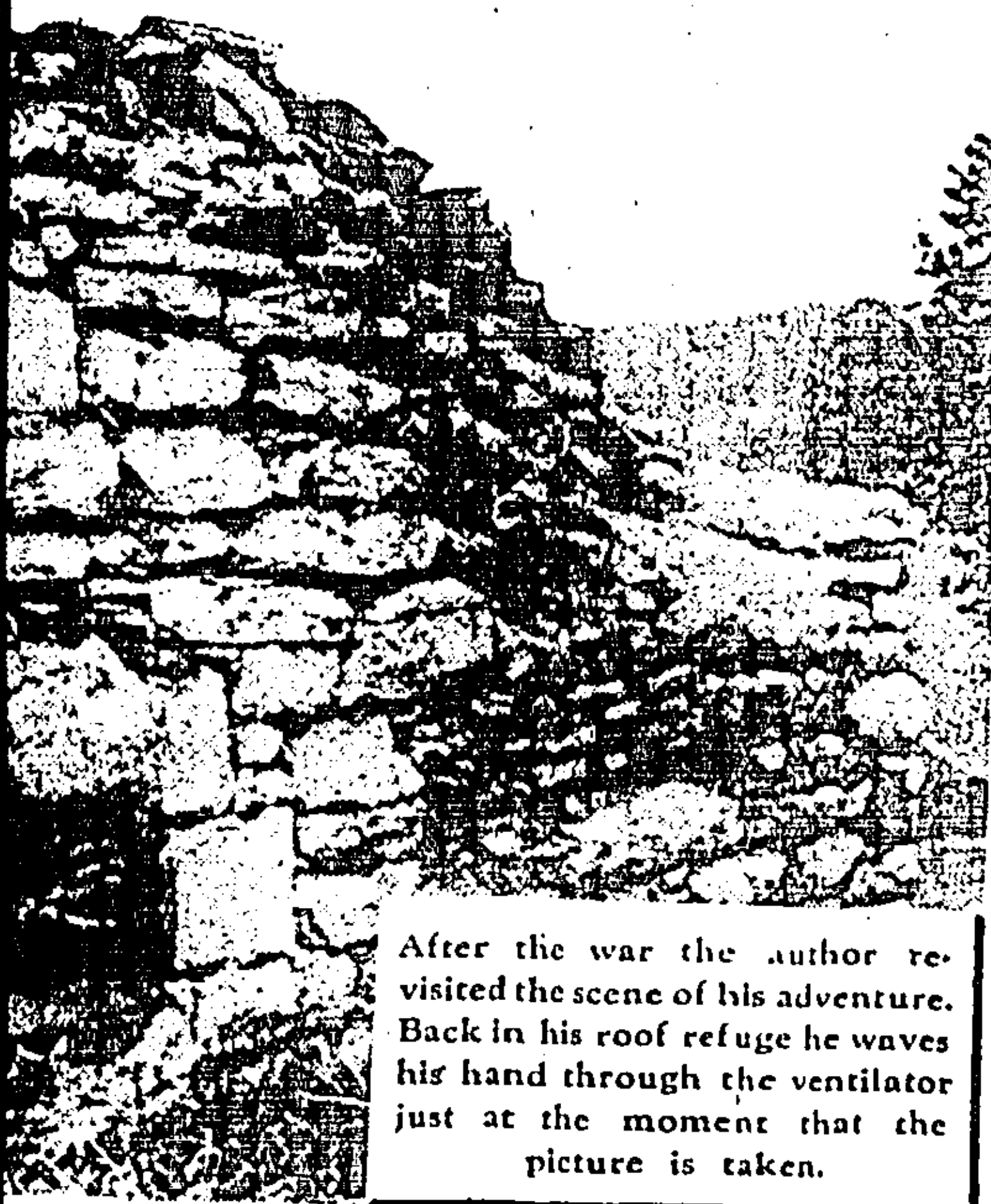
*...; Hid him at the
...ife; Found him
...trangest way. And
...happy ever after."*



This is the picture showing the arrival by air at Paris of the London Rugby team. "In the group which Berthe cut from that day's newspaper," says the author of this story, "was a figure which she thought looked like me. It was me."

Series, a
aordinary

thrilling as
is a great
the love



After the war the author revisited the scene of his adventure. Back in his roof refuge he waves his hand through the ventilator just at the moment that the picture is taken.

us. We heard
entered and had
behind the door.
bowl of water.
this man step-
s way to a cup-
of field boots.
beating as he
swept over us.
saw us. He
passed out of the

as stealing food
rations in the
one morning, an
d trapped me in

itting with pain.
much whether I
wn or not. I sat
d milk and wait-

man
airs.

near the kitchen,
as if a regiment
ver the house.

and staff officers
ds. When I crept
to the roof, an
at has caused me
ls of detective

met an orderly
field messages.

We passed in the semi-dark,
shoulder to shoulder, one figure
in German field uniform, the
other in the uniform of a Bri-
tish artillery subaltern.

A kind of scared fatalism carried
me through, and I expect the Ger-
man orderly happened to be think-
ing of something else.

We lived from day to day, expect-
ing to be detected and dragged out
at any moment, but nothing happen-
ed. After the ninth day the German
Staff moved out. I found out later
they were in retreat again. Only a
few engineers occupied the house.

But the position was dangerous
enough still. It seemed incredible
that no one had suspected we were
living within a few feet of their
heads.

We lived for sixteen days in that
roof. I got to know this daughter of
a French peasant fairly well. She
was a fine-looking girl, but in those
circumstances anything would have
looked romantic to a boy of seven-
teen.

Made A

Noise Like Rats

Towards the end we were getting
so careless that to amuse Berthe I
used to scratch on the planks and
poke bits of straw through the cracks

To-day, those who came together in so strange a fashion
live in London, the father and mother of a happy
family.

As the story is so intimate and personal, the writer must
remain anonymous. But this much can be said.
His name is familiar, and he so far recovered from
his war wounds as to become one of the most famous
wing three-quarters Oxford University ever put into
the field against Cambridge.

to make the Germans underneath
curse the rats overhead.

It sounds incredible now, but
strange things begin to happen to
you when you spend two weeks
boxed in between inner and outer
roofs.

One morning Berthe shouted with ex-
citement. She could see British troops
prodding round the buildings with
bayonets. It was the 31st Division
catching up with its artillery, but it
didn't know it then. These were the
K.O.S.B. — and no man could want
finer infantry than these gallant
Scots proved themselves to be.

The senior infantry officer, to
whom I reported, is a prominent
member of Parliament to-day, and
he still rags me about that farm.
When the subject of war service
crops up he tells people, when I am
there to blush, that I saw service with
a young lady at a farmhouse watch-
ing the fighting from the roof. He
adds that I got a medal for it.

I went back to my proper divi-
sion, the 35th, and nine days later,
still bandaged, I was shot through
the back of the head by a machine-
gun bullet. I was then seventeen
years and two months of age. From
St. Quentin I was carried back to
Rouen, from Rouen eventually to
London. I spent the rest of the war
in hospital.

Before I left that farm at Rosieres
I said goodbye to Berthe. I was too
young to understand much then, but
I thought she was looking at me in a
funny sort of way.

When I gave her my identity disc
she began to cry like a little girl
with a broken doll. I told her to
cheer up and said I would come
back after the war and see how
she was getting on. She had told
me a lot about her sister and her
family. She did not know it then,
but her father was dead at the
time.

That disc is an important part of
this story. The usual disc issued to
troops was made of papier mache.

Ran Away

From School

I ran away from school at sixteen
to join the Army and my mother was
very upset, since my father was al-
ready serving on the French General
Staff. She begged me to give her my
official identity disc, giving me in re-

turn a gold replica on a chain to wear
round my neck. This was engraved:
2nd-Lieut. O. O. Blank, R.F.A. C. of
E.

My wound was not an easy one.
For nine months I went from
hospital to hospital. I was in a con-
valescent home near Grosvenor-
square ten days before the Armistice
was signed, when a parcel arrived for
me. It came from France and pre-
sented a wonderful appearance.

That parcel had been every-
where, including Mesopotamia and
Egypt. It was covered with Army
franking stamps and directions,
and standing out from it all was the
original address now preserved be-
hind a panel of celluloid. It read:
2nd-Lieut. O. O. Blank, R.F.A., C.
of E. That was all.

When I opened it I found eighty-
four letters from Berthe. They had
been collecting as "dead" letters un-
til some one in the field postal sys-
tem had made them up into a parcel
and got rid of them, sending them
to the War Office.

I read them all. The Armistice had
come and gone before I had finished.

Promised To

Find The Girl

The doctor in charge of the hos-
pital got into touch with my father
in Paris and told him what he had
heard of the story from the V.A.D.s—
for after that parcel's arrival I was
as much an object of general inter-
est as any five-legged calf would
have been. Monsieur Albert Thomas,
the French Minister, promised my
father to find the girl.

But they never found Berthe. The
father was killed at Verdun. The
mother and the two girls had dis-
appeared.

I went to Oxford. My head wounds
had healed and I was almost fit again.
At seventeen you are tough and take
a lot of crushing.

I played Rugby football for the
University, and there was one match
that took me to Paris. London played
Paris at the Stade Pershing, and
after the match I accompanied
several of my fellow Englishmen to
the Folies Bergere to see the show.

It was three years since I had
seen Berthe, but one of the girls in
the show looked so much like her
I was sure it was she.

This quietened me down, but I
kept reminding myself that I was
continually imagining I saw girls who
looked like Berthe. I arranged to
meet this girl, and with two friends of
mine from Oxford we made a party
after the show.

It was not Berthe, of course. Two
English girls from the Tiller Troupe
made up the party, and when we
took these two girls home to their
hostel up on the Rue Duperre that

night one of them told me she had
been expecting me to pass out all the
evening. She thought I was sick
through being injured in the game
that afternoon.

A Striking Resemblance

I saw a good deal of the girl who
looked like Berthe. There was no
mistaking the resemblance. She be-
came moderately well known in Lon-
don at a West End theatre. However,
we drifted apart.

It was not until four years later
that I learned that this girl was
actually Berthe's sister. Looking
back, I cannot think how I man-
aged to know her all that time
without the fact ever coming to
light.

The night I waited for this girl
on the corner of the Rue Bleue, next
to the stage door of the Folies Ber-
gere, is important, though.

In the autumn of 1925 a friend of
my young sister wrote to me from
Paris that she had seen a woman in
a shop (she was there with her
mother) wearing a medal round her
neck, and that the medal was en-
graved with my name.

I left London for Paris that even-
ing and obtained details from the
girl. This mannequin was slipping on
a gown to show to the mother when
my sister's friend saw the medal at
the end of its chain. It was gold, and
she clearly read my name on it. I
asked the girl to see this mannequin
and ask her about the medal.

I Meet

Berthe At Last

The girl was Berthe. She told my
sister's friend that a British officer
who was killed in the war gave it
to her, and she had never taken it
off, and that she was never going to.
My sister went round to warn her.
And then, at last, I met her myself.

We have been married twelve
years now, and we have a boy not so
much younger than I was when, with
a lot of other schoolboys, I was out
there fighting the Germans. But the
weird part of this story that began
in that attic is this:—

The night I was waiting for the
girl who, unknown to me, was
Berthe's sister, outside that thea-
tre, Berthe herself was inside.

She was in the chorus of the show,
but I had not noticed her. And prob-
ably at that moment she was stick-
ing up on the wall of her dressing-
room a photograph cut from that
day's newspaper. It showed the ar-
rival by air of the London team. In
the group was a figure that Berthe
thought looked like me.

That man who looked like me,
not only was me, but was waiting not
fifty yards away, for some one who
looked like her!

NEW YORK ROUND-UP OF SPIES

New York, Yesterday.

A hundred Federal detectives in the New York area are actively hunting for foreign spies, and attempting to forestall possible attempts at sabotage.

The British and French Intelligence services are said to have supplied much valuable information about the activities of German agents.

It is said that the Italian Lines' refusal to carry German passengers when the liner Rex sailed at the end of last month was the result of a hint that several members of the German spy ring hoped to reach Europe in that vessel and would be taken into custody at Gibraltar. The Italian authorities naturally wished to avoid any incident.

One of the key figures of the ring, according to information published to-day, is believed to be a woman doctor living at Yorkville, a part of New York largely inhabited by Germans.

She is suspected of having succeeded Dr. Ignatz Griebel, who fled to Germany last year on the eve of the spy trial which resulted in verdicts against four prisoners.

SUSPECTS QUESTIONED

Witnesses and suspected persons are now being questioned in considerable numbers at Governors' Island, New York Harbour and in offices equipped with a recording apparatus on the 30th floor of the Federal Building, New York. The greatest secrecy is being observed.

It is claimed, however, that a number of amateur wireless stations, powerful enough to communicate with Europe, have already been discovered in out-of-the-way places.

The Federal investigators are receiving useful help from German refugees. According to a report from Mexico City, the Mexican authorities are trying to trace a clandestine radio station which has been sending code messages to Europe ever since the war started.—Our Own Correspondent.

20 YEARS FOR I.R.A. PLOTTERS

LONDON, YESTERDAY.

A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, ONE OF FIVE ALLEGED I.R.A. CONSPIRATORS FACING EXPLOSIVES CHARGES, KISSED HIS WIFE AS THEY STOOD TOGETHER IN THE DOCK AT THE OLD BAILEY AND THEN STEPPED DOWN INTO THE COURT. HE HAD BEEN ACQUITTED.

A few minutes later his wife was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. She was led away.

As the husband, John Charles Woods, aged 43, was leaving the court special branch officers detained him. He was taken to Cannon-row Police Station pending proceedings under the Emergency Powers Act.

Woods and his wife, who is 44, were charged together with Gary Jones, aged 24, Ann Conway, 24, and Rose Conway, 22.

Jones and the Conways were each sentenced to ten years' penal servitude also.

O.C. LONDON

Woods had denied any knowledge of the I.R.A. His wife was said to have been seen often with active I.R.A. members.

Jones was described by the police as officer commanding the I.R.A. in London. He had organised outrages and had been watched for some time.

Ann Conway was said to be a women's section leader of the I.R.A. in charge of 16 girls. She detailed the girls to act as contacts between I.R.A. units.

She had been responsible also for posting the I.R.A. proclamation which earlier this year preceded the bomb-



A statue in a Buddhist temple in the Chungshan District, destroyed by Japanese shellfire.

HIMMLER GETS CONGRATULATIONS ON HIS BIRTHDAY

London, To-day.

THE FRIENDS OF Heinrich Himmler, chief of Hitler's dreaded secret police, the Gestapo, were yesterday congratulating him on his 39th birthday.

Hitler sent him a personal present.

Himmler, like Hitler, has frequently uttered words which he no doubt regretted later.

For instance, he told the noted British correspondent, Sir Philip Gibbs, that "we don't want Poles, Czechs or Ruthenians in the German State."

"As for Napoleon," he continued, "we too have read a little history and know what happened to him."

No doubt it was with Napoleon's example in mind that Himmler put away his little nest-egg of £900,000 in foreign banks.—Reuter.

FRENCH SEIZURES IN BLOCKADE

Paris, To-day.

A communique says that in the first week of October, 30,000 tons of merchandise consigned to Germany was intercepted by the French Navy.—Reuter.

ings.

Two other I.R.A. members, Thomas Nelson, aged 19, a clerk, and Patrick Donaghy, aged 32, a labourer, were later each sentenced in the same court to 20 years' penal servitude on explosives charges.

Both had refused to plead.—Our Own Correspondent.

SPECULATOR LOSES HIS ASSETS

A cash-book containing 27,000 American dollars in notes (now worth £6,750) has been reported stolen from a car outside the gates of Windsor Castle.

The money belonged to Mr. Archibald Bosley, of Way Side, East Sheen, Surrey.

He told the police he bought the notes as a speculation, and they ranged from ten to 500-dollar bills.

He was on his way home from Reading (Berks), where his aunt had been looking after them, and at Windsor left the car unattended for five minutes near the castle gates.

With the notes were the deeds of his house at East Sheen.

Mr. Bosley said: "I think a boy may have taken the box without knowing what was in it. I believe I shall see the money again in a day or two."

FRIENDLY FOOTBALL IN ENGLAND

London, To-day.

The following were the results of friendly football matches played yesterday:—

Aldershot	1	Millwall	2
Barnsley	2	Grimsby	2
Blackpool	2	Queen O'South	1
Bournemouth	4	Torquay	1
Bradford C.	3	Leeds	1
Bristol C.	5	Bristol R.	5
Bury	4	Burnley	2
Cardiff	1	Plymouth	1
Chelmsford	5	Southend	3
Chelsea	0	Arsenal	3
Chester	0	West Bromwich	2
Chesterfield	3	Birmingham	2
Clapton	0	Walthamstow	2
Coventry	0	Wolves	4
Crewe	2	Port Vale	0
Palace	2	Brighton	2
Guildford C.	4	Charlton	3
Halifax	1	Oldham	1
Hartlepool	1	Darlington	1
Huddersfield	5	Blackburn	0
Hull City	2	Bradford	2
Liverpool	1	Everton	4
Luton	5	Fulham	2
Millwall	8	Brentford	4
Newcastle	3	Middlesbro'	2
N. Brighton	3	Preston Res.	1
Northampton	6	Notts County	0
Notts F.	1	Wednesday	2
Preston	6	Bolton	1
Q.P.R.	2	Birmingham	3
Reading	6	Portsmouth	3
Rochdale	1	Accrington	1
Rotherham	3	Doncaster	5
Royal Navy	4	Army & R.A.F.	2
Leicester	2	Sheff. Un.	2
Southend	1	Watford	2
Stockport	0	Manchester C.	5
Stoke	2	Manch. Un.	2
Newport	5	Swansea	3
Swindon	3	Southampton	0
Tottenham	0	West Ham	2
Tunbridge W.R.	1	Charlton II	0
Wrexham	5	Tranmere	3

GLASGOW CUP

Semi-Final (Replay)

Queen's Park	1	Celtic	0
Rangers	2	Third Lanark	2
Dumbarton	2	Falkirk	3
Morton	5	St. Mirren	5
Forfar	2	Dundee	5
Alloa	6	King's Park	0
Raith R.	5	East Fife	0
Hearts	4	Partick	2
Kilmarnock	5	Clyde	5
St. Mirren	3	Hibernian	3
Leith	4	St. Bernard's	1
Dunfermline	2	Rangers Res.	1

— Reuter.

RUGBY LEAGUE GAMES

London, To-day.

The following Rugby League friendly matches were played yesterday:—

Barrow	22	Oldham	14
Bradford	26	Featherstone	5
Northern	15	Hunslet	8
Castleford	15	Huddersfield	36
Dewsbury	24	Bramley	15
Halifax	20	Wakefield	11
Hull	20	Trinity	18
Leeds	0	Batley	20
Liverpool	5	St. Helens	3
Stanley	35	Broughton	5
Rochdale	17	Leigh	5
Salford	13	Swinton	11
Warrington	38	Widnes	11
Wigan	38	Hull Kingston	18
York		Rovers	18

— Reuter.

RUGBY UNION MATCHES

London, To-day.

Yesterday's Rugby Union friendlies resulted as follows:

Guy's Hospital	18	Old Tifinians	8
Rosslyn Park	19	Army XV	29
Northants	21	Services XV	5
Wanderers	13	Harlequins	10
London Scottish	8	Bridgend	9
Llanelli	18	Neath	0
Swansea			

— Reuter.



SUPPLY COUNCIL MEETS FOR FIRST TIME.—The Supply Council of the Ministry of Supply set up to co-ordinate and direct munitions productions, met for the first time on Sept. 26. Photo shows—The Council in session. Reading round table from right. Mr. O. S. Cleverly, C.B., C.V.O., (Secretary) Mr. P. Bennett (Director General of Tanks and Transport) Sir Andrew Duncan (Chairman of Committee of Controllers) Eng. Vice Admiral Sir Harold Brown (Director General of Munitions Production) Sir Arthur Robinson (Deputy Chairman) Mr. Leslie Burgin, M.P. (Chairman and Minister of Supply) Lord Weir (Director General of Explosives) Lord Woolton (Director General Equipment and Stores) Mr. Ashley Cooper (Director General of Finance) Lt. General Sir Maurice Taylor (Senior Military Adviser) and Col. J. J. Llewellyn (Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Supply. (Copyright. By Air Mail).

ENQUIRY INTO SINKING OF SWEDISH STEAMER BY GERMAN SUBMARINE

Stockholm, To-day.

THE ENQUIRY INTO the sinking of the Swedish steamer "Gun" by a Nazi submarine was continued in Stockholm yesterday.

The Second Officer of the "Gun" stated that the crew of the vessel were told that their captain (who was taken on board the U-boat) would be shot if they did not obey the orders of the U-boat's boarding party.

Six of the seamen told how the German sailors ordered the Chief Engineer to open the sea-cocks.

The crew were only allowed to take to their boats when a charge was lighted. They rowed like mad but the explosion failed to materialise, and the ship sank from the inflow of water.

The captain's denial that he had tried to ram the submarine was supported by the crew, who stated that the U-boat appeared on their starboard side.—Reuter.

THE IROQUOIS 'WARNING'

THE ASTONISHING STATEMENT ISSUED BY ADMIRAL RAEDER, TO THE EFFECT THAT THE IROQUOIS WHICH IS SAILING HOME TO THE UNITED STATES FULL OF AMERICAN PASSENGERS WAS IN DANGER OF BEING TORPEDOED, IS PROBABLY DUE TO THE ORDERS GIVEN TO SUBMARINE COMMANDERS BEFORE THE WAR STARTED.

The sinking of the large passenger vessel, "Athenia," was in accordance with these orders of "unrestricted warfare."

The Germans, however, soon realised the unfortunate effect of such acts on neutral opinion and, therefore, attempted to blame the British for the sinking, an attempt which only met with the reception it deserved.

It is possible that some outlying German submarines may still intend to carry out their instructions, not having been able to keep in touch

TURKEY TO SIGN PACT WITH SOVIET

London, To-day.

Rome Radio announced late last night that an agreement between Turkey and Soviet Russia was to be signed in a few hours.

The report was stated to have been based upon information in official circles in Istanbul, but no details were given or hinted at.—Reuter.

BLACK-OUT IN PANAMA CANAL ZONE

New York, To-day.

The Panama Canal Zone is to have its first black-out on Tuesday night. The exercise will last 15 minutes.—Reuter.

URBSYS RETURNS TO MOSCOW

Moscow, To-day.

The Lithuanian delegation, led by the Foreign Minister, arrived here last evening.—Reuter.

with their Government.

It would seem, therefore, that the Germans are trying to put in advance the blame on Great Britain for any disaster that may occur through the action of their own submarines.

EASIER RUMANO-HUNGARIAN RELATIONS

Bucharest, To-day.

Rumania and Hungary are decreasing the number of troops concentrated on the Rumanian-Hungarian frontier.

It is revealed that this demobilisation actually started a week ago at the suggestion of Yugo-Slavia.

From now on, only normal detachments will be stationed on both sides of the border.

Radio Rome reports that Italy, Hungary and Yugo-Slavia will shortly sign a pact.

The report adds that negotiations between Yugo-Slavia and Hungary are proceeding satisfactorily.—Reuter.

EIGHT MORE SHIPS

New York, To-day.

The United States Maritime Commission has ordered the construction of eight more cargo vessels.

This brings the total contracted for to 137 at a cost of more than U.S.\$300,000,000 (£60,000,000).—Reuter.



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TRADE MARK

ALLIES ON WAY TO AIR SUPREMACY ON WESTERN FRONT

Paris, Yesterday.

ANGLO-FRENCH CO-OPERATION may aptly be said to run to three places of decimals, declared the Chief of the British Air Staff, Air Marshal Sir Cyril Newall, in an interview with French journalists yesterday. Sir Cyril Newall had earlier attended a meeting with General Gamelin and General Vuillemin dealing with Anglo-French co-operation.

Many R.A.F. squadrons, of fighters and bombers and observation planes, were already in France, and had taken up their quarters, and lots more were coming later.

Sir Cyril told those at the press conference which was held in Paris that the very close co-operation between the British and French air forces gave every promise for the successful prosecution of the war.

The R.A.F. and their allies were already on the road to establishing air supremacy on the western front.

French civilians have been most helpful. — Reuter.

FIRMLY ESTABLISHED FOR
SEVERAL WEEKS

Air Chief Marshal Sir Cyril Newall also addressed British press represen-

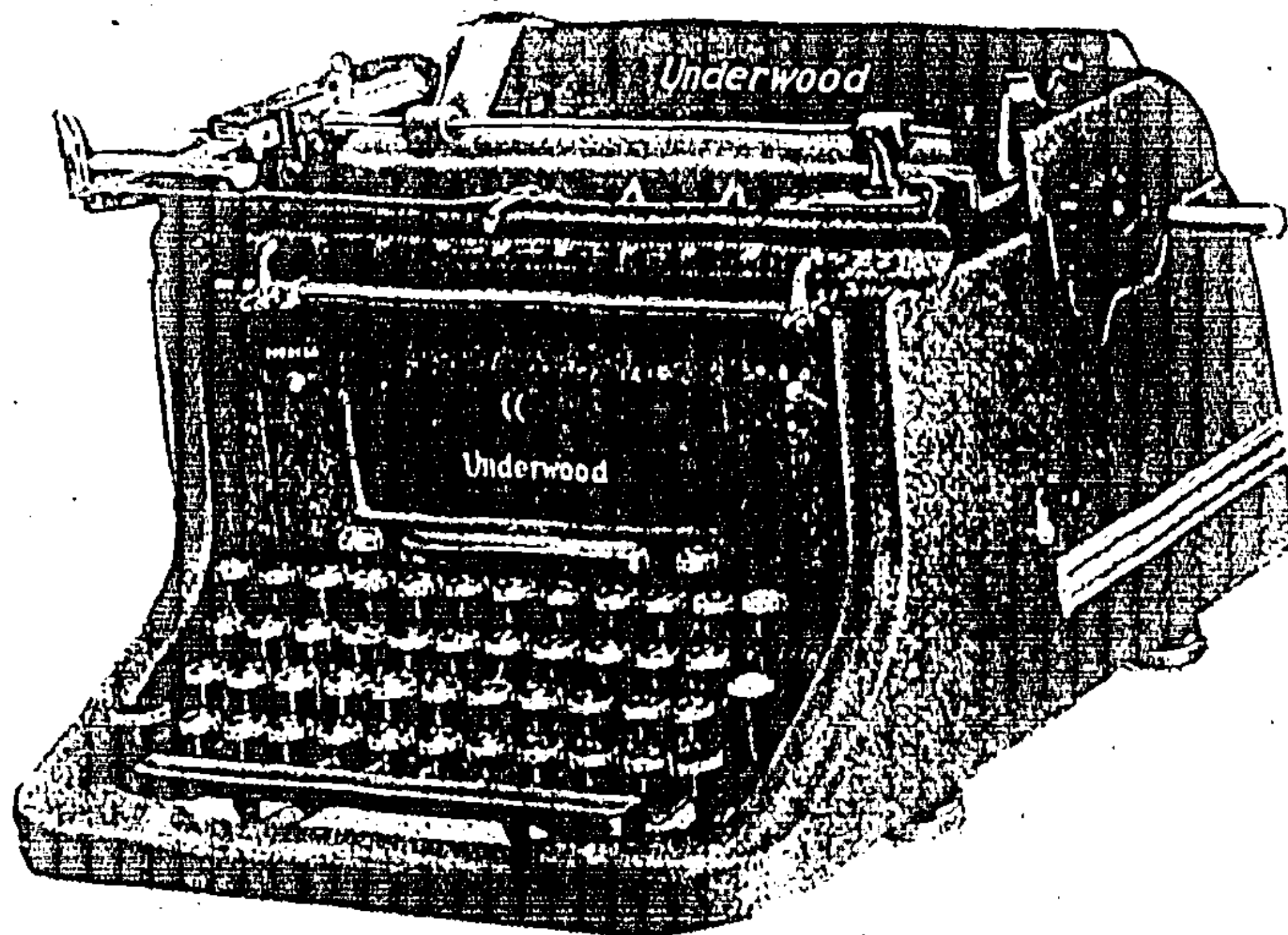
tatives in Paris and said that the Royal Air Force had now been firmly established in France for several weeks.

"Every type of plane, heavy and light bombers fighters, reconnaissance and observation machines, are being used or are waiting to be used."

The Royal Air Force units have been stationed in various parts of France and are working in extremely close co-operation with the British field forces, the French Air Force and the French Army.

Sir Cyril Newall expressed the sincere thanks of himself and other officers of the R.A.F. for the great reception, hospitality and assistance given to them by the inhabitants of villages in which they were stationed, and to the French Air Force itself. — British Wireless.

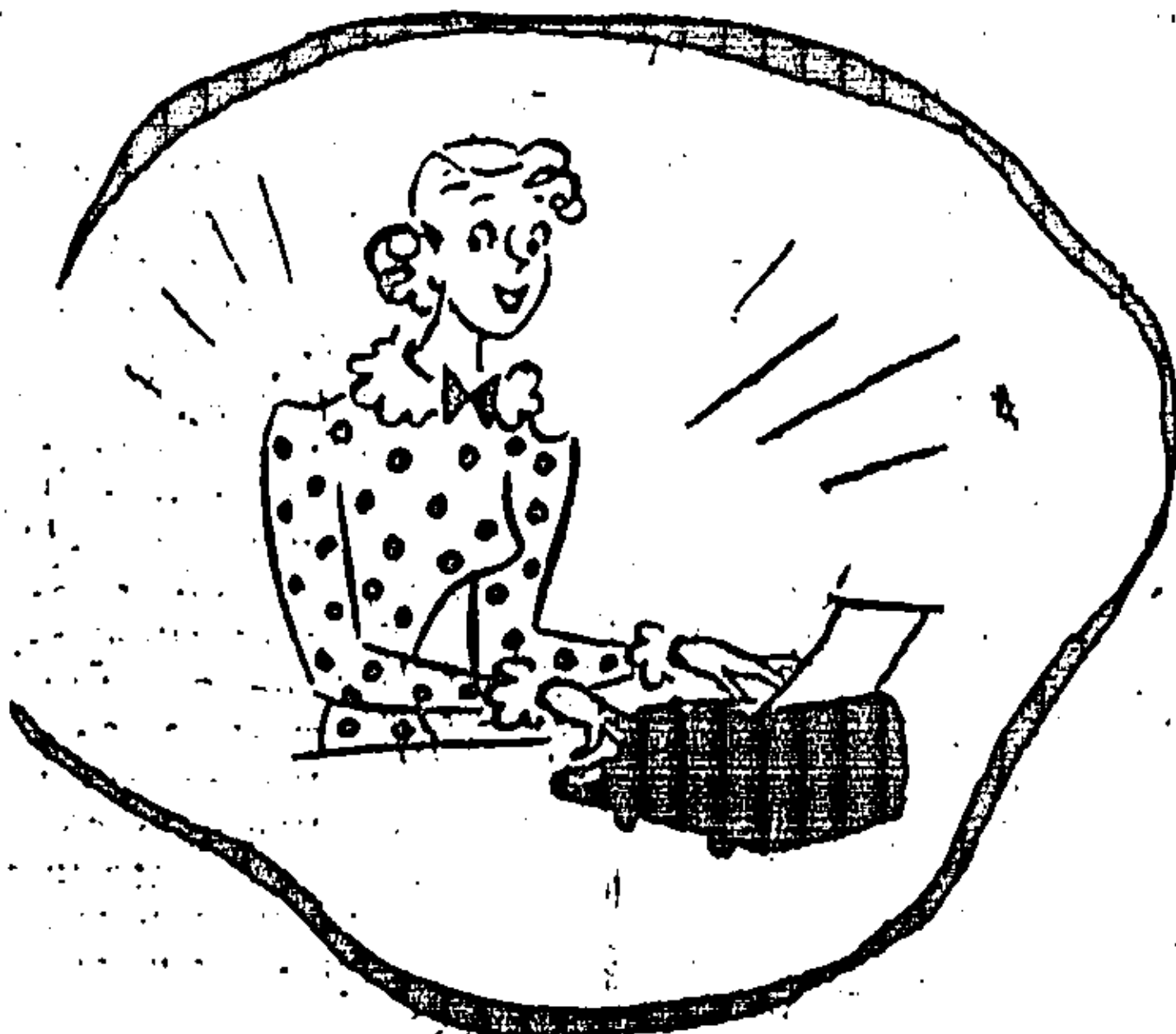
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STOP PRESS

Chungshan, To-day.

The Chinese are still resisting in the streets of Shekki, while Japanese aeroplanes bomb the sections of the city not occupied by the Japanese.

General Cheung Wai-cheung was seen last night in the thick of the action, directing the fighting. — Reuter.

Later,

The Japanese are in full occupation of Shekki. Planes are dropping bombs and machine-gunning the villagers at Choihang, but are respecting the refugee centre at Choihang.

Villagers elsewhere are fleeing in panic before the air terror and stragglers are trying to reach Macao.

The Chinese resistance crumbled finally, not through lack of spirit or determination, but because they were fast running out of ammunition. Isolated groups are continuing to fight at scattered points.

Whereas previously the Japanese employed hundreds in the operations against Shekki, in the new campaign they used, and lost, thousands.

Whereas General Cheung Wai-cheung, directing resistance to the east of Shekki with local farmers was managing to hold the Japanese attack, other Japanese contingents succeeded in penetrating from the south-west, which was defended by recently arrived Chinese regulars. — Reuter.

WARNING TO NAZI U-BOATS

London, To-day.

Passengers on board an incoming British liner testify to the accuracy of the vessel's gunfire.

Twice on the journey home the crew tested out the 4.7 inch gun astern in case of attack by an enemy submarine.

While the passengers lined the rails a chest of tea was thrown overboard, and was split open by the first shell.

A few days later another chest was thrown overboard and when it had fallen behind, the first shot registered a direct hit. — Reuter.

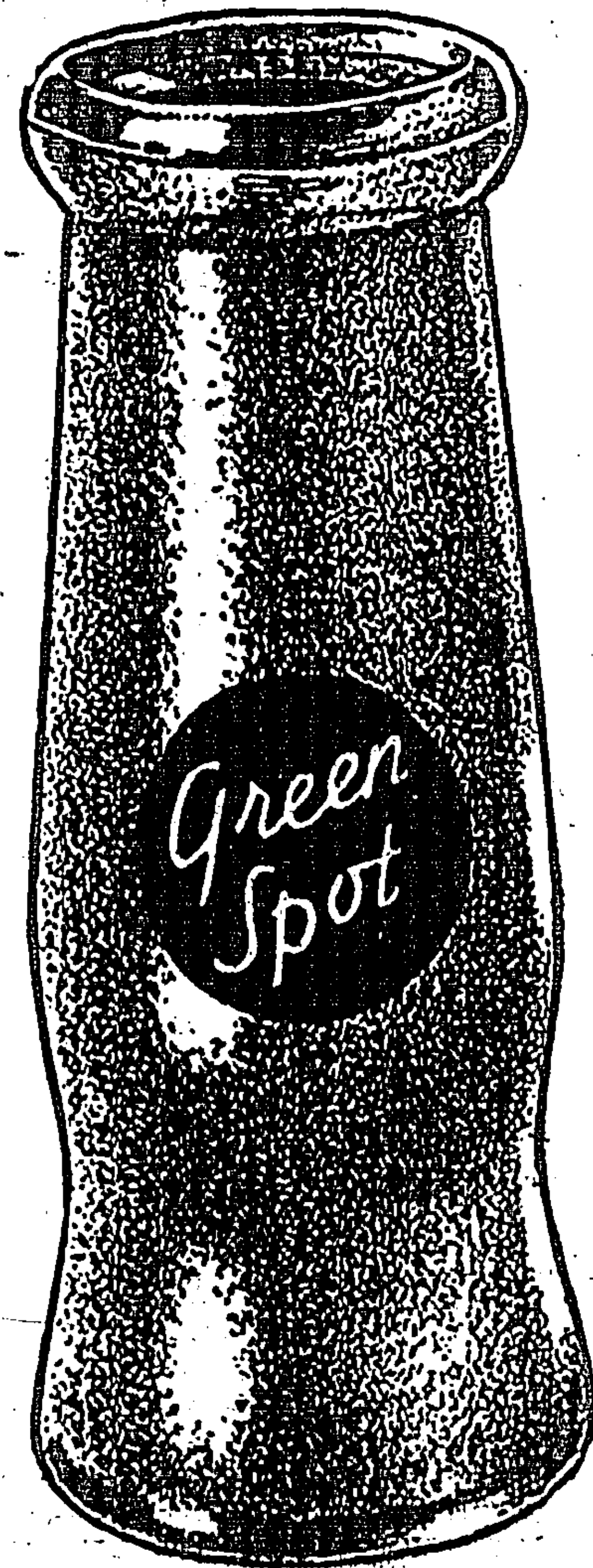
NEW SOVIET ENVOY TO ROME

Moscow, To-day.

Russia has appointed a new Ambassador to Italy.

The post had been vacant for some months, as the former Ambassador was recalled to Moscow. — Reuter.

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SUGAR AND COFFEE RATIONING

Oslo, To-day.

Sugar and coffee are to be rationed in Norway as from November 8.

Norwegians will receive 10½ ounces of sugar and 3½ ounces of coffee a week. — Reuter.